They Come to Discuss the Bill to Amend and Codify the Copyright Law-Mark Discourses Humorously on the Way to Dress

and on the Woes of Poor Authors WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Literary, musical and legal talent of a high order were represented to-day at the hearing before the Joint Committee on Statents of the Senate and House on the bill to amend and codify the copyright laws. The hearing was held in the Senate reading room of the Congressional Library, and among those who were present were Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Edward Everett Hale, John Philip Sousa, Victor Herbort, Albert Bigelow Payne, Herbert Putnam, and a number of prominent librarians, and lawyers from different

Conspicuous in this galaxy of genius was Mark Twain, conspicuous not only because of his tame as an author, but especially an object of interest because of his unique winter attire. Despite the fact that the mercury was hovering about the freezing point all day in Washington and the cold west wind was blowing across the broad plaza in front of the Capitol, where it blows with more intensity than anywhere else in Washington, the author of style and texture affected by the gay young less in appearance, and this, together with his heavy shock of bushy white hair, made his appearance most striking.

Mr. Clements came up to the Capitol shortly after noon and had a few minutes chat with Speaker Cannon. Uncle Joe and Mark are warm personal friends and each is an admirer of the works of the other. They make an excellent pair to draw to, and one of the characteristics common to both is that neither ever partakes of noonday lunch. They sat in the Speaker's room and swapped stories for half hour or more and then Mr. Clements came up and took a seat in the members' reserved gallery. The proceedings were soo dull and prosale to interest him long, however, and after remaining for a few minutes he strolled tover into the press gallery, where the atmosphere was more congenial and where he could smoke one of the good cigars which the Speaker had passed out to him. Seated in a comfortable chair in the lounging room of the press gallery Mr. Clements puffed out smoke and conversation for an hour to a party of newspaper men. Some one was rude enough to comment upon his attire and this started the humorist off in a happy vein. "Oh. I find this flannel suit comfortable,

he began. "You see (illustrating) I wear heavy underclothing. This suit I may say is the uniform of the A mient and Honorable Order of Purity and Perfection, of which organization I am the president, secretary and treasurer and sole member. I may add that I don't know of any one else who is eligible. You see, when a man gets to be 71, as I am, the world begins to look sombre and dark, and I believe we should do all we can to brighten things up and make ourselves look cheerful. You can't do that wearing black, funereal clothes. And why shouldn't a man wear white? It betokens purity and innocence. I'm in favor of the peekaboo waists and the décolleté The most beautiful costume is the human skin, but since it isn't conven-tional or polite to appear in public in that garb alone, I believe in wearing white. I don't know of anything more hideous and disgusting in men's attire than the black clawhammer coat. A group of men thus adorned remind me more of a flock of crows more than anything else. About the most becoming getup I ever saw in my life was out in the Sandwich Islands thirty years ago, where a native who wanted to appear at his best usually appeared in a pair of eye-

They tried to get me to wear a when I started to come down to Washing-ton, but I rebelled abainst it. Of all styles of headgear I think the plug hat is about the limit, and I'm glad to see that it has become obsolete. You might walk up and down Broadway all day and you would never see any of the best dressed men wearing plug hats. I always suspect a man I see wearing a plug hat these days. Coming down here the only man I saw wearing one was William Dean Howells." 'Did you suspect Mr. Howells?" some one

\*Yes, I suspected him of being an ass," replied the humorist. "Howells just let replied the furnorist. However, just let some one persuade him into wearing that plug hat, and any man who will let another do that is an ass. Of course Howells is a mighty fine old fellow—he is 70, and therefore old enough not to be bamboozled into wearing a hat of that sort."

From a disquisition upon the subject of wearing apparel and headgear Mr. Clemens drifted gracefully into a discussion of the

"We poor authors who are giving the world the benefit of our brainwork at a poyalty of so much per volume want protection, and I believe that if we can properly impress and interest members of Congress we will get it. Under the present laws an author obtains a copyright for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewing within six months before it lapses for an other fourteen years. There is no reason why it should not be perpetual, but all we are asking is that it shall continue during the life of the author and fifty years thereafter. That will give him and his family all the protection required. Why, under present law I won't be in heaven but a

the present law I won't be in heaven but a few years before my children will lose my royalties and he going bungry, and the publishers will be getting the benefits which should accrue to them,

"The copyright on my first book ran out while I was 'following the equator,' and I failed to get it renewed. Now the publisher is drawing the royalties which should be caming in to me. Of the 7,000 books copyrighted every year now there are not more than ten which outlive their copyright, so it cannot be contended that the reading public obtains any benefit from the lapse of a copyright. The benefit accrues only to the publisher and the author suffers. Several years ago, when the copyright on some 3,000 books expired, there were only two out of that number which were renewed—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's 'Science and Health' and 'Innocents Abroad,' the name of whose author I am too modest to mention. Several years ago through the assistance of the late 'Sunset' Cox and ex-Senator Long, then a member of the House, I was instrumental in bringing the necessity of an international copyright law to the attention of Congress, with the result that we have the present law on that subject. It is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and the measure which is now pending seeks to correct its errors of omission." errors of omission."

This afternoon Mr. Clemens made an argument for the extension of the term of the copyright before the joint Committee on Patents. He made an earnest plea for the pretection of authors and their works, and kept the members of the committee and his audience in constant good humor by a series of stories told in his inimitable style to illustrate the points which he made. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale made an argument before the committee along the same lines.

Thomas Nelson Page discussed the question of changes in the average to the same lines. Thomas Nelson Page discussed the question of changes in the present copyright law with reference to the importation of foreign books. Incidentally Mr. Page told a story of the first publication of "Marse Chan" in England, in which there appeared an illustration showing Marse Chan clad in the blue uniform of a Union officer and wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. When he saw that picture he ceased wondering why the book and failed to receive press notices and why it had not met with the sales he expected.

The morning session of the committee

The morning session of the committee was devoted to a discussion of copyrights on musical productions, during which F. W.

Your office work reduced one-half by machinery. Why do it by hand? ELLIOTT-FISHER ADDING TYPEWRITER.

Elliott-Fisher Co., Broadway at Worth St., New York.

Hedgeland of Chicago, representing the W. W. Kimball Company, charged that Herbert L. Putnam, librarian, had been overactive in furthering the interests of the music publishers in the new copyright bill. Mr. Hedgeland has filed charges against Mr. Putnam and demanded an investigation of his connection with the measure. Mr. Hedgeland denied that the music composers of the country wanted the legislation and declared that it was solely in the interests of a certain musical appliance concern which seeks to establish a monopoly.

a monopoly.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow, when a number of lawyers will make arguments before the committee.

SECRETARY METCALF'S REPORT. activities of the Bureaus of Manufactures and Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The annual report "Innocents Abroad" was garbed in an of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor immaculate suit of white flannel of the | was submitted to the President to-day. Following the dictum of the President, Mr. man at the seashore in July. It was fault- | Metcalf adhered assiduously to the rules of simplified spelling throughout his report and did not forget once to chop off the final letters of every proscribed word. Secretary Metcalf refers to the special work done by the commissioners sent out to the Orient and to South America by the Bureau of Manufactures to investigate the special trade conditions in those markets. He instances the practical methods taken by the commissioners to the Orient in setting before the manufacturers of cotton goods in this country the special seeds of the market in China. He says:

"Under direction of the Bureau of Manufactures the special agents sent to the Orient secured samples of every kind of cotton goods sold in the Chinese markets. These samples were prepared by the bureau for distribution among manufacturers of cotton fabrics.

"Cards were sent out containing samples of these fabrics, together with information relative to wholesale and retail prices. uses to which put, methods of handling and other data of value to manufacturers. Nearly 200 complete sets of the samples, embracing several thousand pieces of cloth, were sent to boards of trade and organized commercial bodies located in centres of the cotton manufacturing industry. Sets were also sent to textile schools.

In referring to the activities of the bureau of corporations Secretary Metcalf discusses what he believes to be the most feasble method of bringing the trusts under Government regulation. He approves of the plan to require the great industrial corporations to obtain a license from the Federal Government to engage in interstate and foreign commerce. He says: "There would be no interference with the

powers of a State over the creation of corpo-rations or their actions wholly within the State. Under a license the Federal Government should require, as a condition precedent to granting the license, a full disclosure dent to granting the license, a full disclosure of all facts necessary to show the ownership properties, financial condition and management of the corporation; furthermore, the corporation's records should be open to proper impection; annual reports should be required; and, finally, the Government should have the power to revoke the license and prevent the continuation of engaging in interstate and foreign commerce in the event the corporation fails in its obligations event the corporation fails in its obligations toward the Government or is convicted of violating Federal laws. Ordinarily the imposition of fines does but little to correct corporate abuses, but if the penalty be the denial of the right to continue business a most effective remedy is provided." The Alaskan fur seal fisheries, raids upon

which by Japanese sealers during the past year called out a strong note of protest to the Japanese Government in the Presi-dent's message, occupy considerable space in Mr. Metcalf's report. He save that E. W. Sims, solicitor of the Department, whom he sent to the Pribilof Islands to investigate conditions there, has reported that the present laws for the protection of he Pribilot herd are entirely inadequate. The fur seal herd has been reduced in numbers from about 4,000,000 at the time

of the Alaskan purchase to less than 180,000, according to Mr. Sims's report.

Under the bureau of navigation head Mr. Metcalf urges strongly upon the notice of American producers the advantages to be found in the markets of South America. The completion of the Panama Canal will being Panama Chila nearer to the Atlantic bring Peru and Chile nearer to the Atlantic seaboard ports by the width of a wnole cean, says the Secretary. It is necessary that Americans build up a trade with South American countries before the canal is

The Secretary favors the merchant marine commission bill because, as he says, moribund condition. More than half the men who man our seagoing merchant ships are aliens, says Mr. Metcalf. Most eign bottoms.

WOODRUFF IN WASHINGTON. Will See the President About Selection of

a Federal Judge for Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-Timothy L. Wooduff, chairman of the New York Republican State committee, who arrived here tonight, will meet President Roosevelt by appointment to-morrow. Chief among the matters that will be considered at the conference will be the selection by the President of a Federal Judge for Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy created by the election of Judge Thomas to the State Supreme Court last month. Chairman Woodruff talked the case over with the Brooklyn Representacase over with the Brooklyn Representatives to-night. As the appointment is a judicial one, Chairman Woodruff persuaded the Kings county organization not to unite upon any one candidate Accordingly, the names of five well known lawyers will be submitted to the President, namely, George D. Beattys, Thomas J. Chatfield, E.G. Benedict, W. H. Ford and Hugo Hirsch. Of course Chairman Woodruff will talk politics with the President. The possibility of the early retirement of Senator Thomas C. Platt may be discussed. Everybody in New York and Washington appears to be talking about the "retirement" of to be talking about the "retirement" of Senator Platt, but that gentleman insists that he has no intention of getting off the He says emphatically that he will

hang on as long as he can.
Before he leaves Washington Chairman
Woodruff will take up with the Brooklyn
Congressmen the question of the appointof two county Judges to succeed es Aspinall and Crane, who on January I will be promoted to the Supreme

Sultan of Morecco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Samuel Gummere, the American Minister to Morocco, has reported his return to Tangiers from Fez in telegram dated vesterday and received to-day at the State Department. Mr. Gummere went to Fez to see the Sultan on various matters of importance. The trip was long and arduous and took several months. It required the fitting out of a large expedition.

Mr. Gummere has made no report as to the accomplishment of the object of his journey. saying only that the trip was pleasant and that he was well received.

BLOW AT PHONETIC SPELLING.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS VOTES TO STICK TO WEBSTER.

illett of Massachusetts Alone Stood Out in Favor of the President's Order -The Question Was Also Discussed in the Joint Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Congress will have none of the simplified spelling of the President, Brander Matthews and Andrew Carnegie if the recommendation of the House Committee on Appropriations contained in the legislative bill reported to-day is adopted, and there is little or no likeliho that it will be rejected. The members of the committee, after a long drawn out fight on the question, to-day voted to stick to Noah Webster and the old fashioned spelling of their fathers. The new fangled idea of spelling had one lone defender in the committee, however, and he succe in holding up the committee and delaying the report upon the measure for three hours, while the proceedings of the House dragged wearily along and finally took a recess in order that the Appropriations Committee might reach an agreement and place the bill before the House before adjournment.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, natural born reformer and chairman of the House Committee on Reform in the civil service, alone stood out against a declaration in the bill in favor of retaining the old system of spelling in Congressions documents and other printed matter, and t required the combined force of all the ther members of the committee to overcome his objections. They did so by their votes, as they failed to convince Mr. Gillett by their argument that the old method should be allowed to prevail. Mr. Gillett became very much exercised over the matter. He declared that it was ridiculous or a little committee of Congress to attempt o overcome the grand work of reform which had been inaugurated by so great a man as the President of the United States, and that in the face of the President's order for simplified spelling for the committee to attempt to retain the old style would be to hold the committee up to the laughter of the public

Mr. Madden of Illinois was willing to accept the simplified style, but did not insist upon it, as did Mr. Gillett Some of the members who attempted to

argue the question with Mr. Gillett pointed our that by the use of the Matthews-Carnegie system of spelling the President in his annual message had made a saving of 116 letters, at a cost of about \$700 to the Governnent in the printing bill.

The question came up when the bill was eported this morning to the full committee from the sub-committee which prepared it. contained this provision:
"Hereafter in printing documents author-

ized by law or ordered by Congress, or either branch thereof, the Government Printing Office shall follow the rules of orthography established by Webster's or other generally accepted dictionaries of

the English language."

The members of the committee looked for no trouble over the bill and expected to report it as soon as the House met. As soon as this paragraph was reached, however, a long discussion arose and lasted for two hours or more, with the result that the paragraph was allowed to remain in the measure. There is not much likelihood that any attempt will be made to strike it out of the bill in the House, as it could scarcely be held that it would change existing law, which under the rules of the House

ing law, which under the rules of the House an appropriation bill cannot do.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$30,529,883, a reduction of \$685,842 from the estimates. The legislative bill for the current year carried an expenditure of \$30,168,436, or \$361,198 less than is recommended in the present measure.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit with his annual estimates for the expenditures an estimate of

mates for the expenditures an estimate of the public revenues, which Secretary Shaw has not done for the last two years. Former Secretaries of the Treasury submitted such estimates.

At a recent meeting of the joint Comident's order regarding simplified spelling was discussed and some heretical views were expressed. Mr. Perkins of New York said he had not been present at a meeting of the committee for some time and asked if the committee for some time and asked if it were true that the other members were opposed to the "nu spein." He was toid that they were, whereupon he expressed his opinion of the changes.

"If they really simplified spelling it would not be so bad," he said. "But the contrary is the fact. They tend to confusion and are wholly unscientific. The order is without were to my opinion. If the

without warrant in my opinion. If the President may direct an official or employee now he must spell, why may be not order

him to wear a red necktie?"

One of the committee, apropos of what he said was the current opinion that it President Roosevelt found one of his fads or ideas did not take with the public he would abandon it, said he had learned that the President was fixed in his determination to persist in requiring the Executive departments to conform to the suggestions of the spelling board. "Everybody will be of the spelling board. "Everybody will be spelling that way in a hundred years," was his belief.

"That may be," was Mr. Perkins's com-"That may be," was Mr. Ferkins's comment, "but it would be well to wait until the hundred years have elapsed before assuming the finality of the fact. A man would, or at least might, be embarrassed compelled to walk down Pennsylvania would be the costume of the period a century

The printed report of the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations when Public Printer Stillings was before the committee shows some interesting statements which were brought out in regard to the simplified spelling. The original draft of the committee's bill came back from the Government Printing Office in simplified spelling and Mr. Stillings was taken to task for it by the committee. He explained that the office had followed the book of estimates which had been printed at the Treasury Department in simplified spelling in accordance with the President's The printed report of the hearings before spelling in accordance with the President's

spelling in accordance with the President's order.

"The adoption by Congress of this form of spelling," said Mr. Tawney, "would ultimately, and in the very near future, necessitate the publication of a new dictionary, a new school book, and their purchase by the citizens of the United States."

Mr. Stillings admitted that if simplified spelling came into vogue such would be the case. The committee also forced from Mr. Stillings an admission that where doouments were originally printed for the executive de-

were originally printed for the executive de-partments under the President's order in simplified spelling and then reprinted by authority of Congress in the usual spelling, many changes would have to be made and that there would be a large additional cost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Southwick

Rep., N. Y.) introduced in the House today a bill increasing the pay of all officers and employees of the United States 10 per An exception is made in the case of the President, Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress and per diem employees whose compensation is fixed by

CHARLES R. PRICE FINED \$250

With Policeman Bryan for Attempted

Bribery and Extortion-Can't Pay. Charles R. Price of the Daily News, and Policeman John J. Bryan, who were convicted for attempted bribery for taking \$200 from Policeman James Donohue to make him a roundsman, were sentenced vesterday in Special Sessions to pay a fine of \$250 each. All efforts to get them a new trial were futile. District Attorney Jerome appeared against them.

Bryan paid his fine, but Price was looked

Apollinaris

HAS CONSTANTLY and STEADILY INCREASED in Popularity and Esteem, and is ACCEPTED THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD as The IDEAL and PERFECT TABLE WATER.

#### BIDS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

DATE OF OPENING POSTPONED UNTIL JAN. 12.

The Reason Assigned is That Certain Changes in the Contract Have Been Made at the Instance of Prespective Bidders-Reduction of Bond Required.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The date of openng bids for the contract for the completion of the Panama Canal has been postponed from December 12 until January 12, according to an announcement this evening at offices of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The reason assigned is that certain changes in the form of contract have been made at the instance of prospective bidders who desired to have several clauses inserted which will give them more protection. These changes have been made, and because of this the postponement is necessary, inasmuch as the commission must issue another invitation for bids, readvertise and distribute the altered form of contract. The postponement is something of a surmade there had been no surface indication that a change of the contract was contemplated.

The following statement was issued "On account of certain changes made at the instance of a number of contractors in the invitation and form of contract required to be executed by the successful oldder under the invitation for the completion of the construction of the Panama Canal issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission on October 9, 1906, the date of opening bids has been postponed from December 12 to 12 o'clock M., January 12, 1907. The invitation and form of contract, with the changes made therein, will be held in the office of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Washington, D. C., subject to inspection by all contractors or others interested therein, until December 15, on which day in their final form they will be

formally reissued."

The most important change in the specifications of the contract, according to an explanation of the details to-night, is the reduction of the bond required from \$3,000,-000 to \$2,000,000. Chairman Shonts and his associates and advisers believe that a \$2,000,000 bond is sufficient and ample protection to the Government, especially in view of the provision of the contract that pidders must have a capital of \$5,000,000. The bond, however, is a part of the capital Another important change concerns ma-terial which the contractor believes to be terial which the contractor believes to be defective. The altered form of contract provides that if the contractor finds any material which he believes defective he shall notify the chief engineer of the commission, who is the Government supervisor of the work, and call upon him for written approval of the material. Then, if after the material is used it proves defective and has to be replaced, or repairs fective and has to be replaced, or repairs are required because of the defectiveness, the contractor will not be compelled to bear the expense, but it will fall upon the

f thewage scale on the Isthmus fluctuating The compensation of the bidder who gets he contract depends upon the total cost of the work and the length of time it takes to complete it. If the cost is lower than the estimates prepared by the engineering committee a body provided for by the contract, consisting of Government engineering the contract, consisting of Government engineering the successful contract. neers and representatives of the success

neers and representatives of the successful bidder, the contractor receives a bonus; if the cost is more be is penalized. Therefore the contractors desired some provision whereby they would be paid if the scale of wages should go up. Consequently a provision has been inserted that the engineer committee fix the rule governing any changes in the average annual wage.

The prospective bidders who brought about the changes in the contract also had apprehensions concerning the data upon which the engineering committee would base its estimates of the proper cost and the proper length of time for completion of the work. They declared that some of the borings that have been made might prove erroneous, and that when the actual work should be encountered it might be much more difficult and increase the cost, which, of course, would affect the profits.

To meet such contingencies it is provided that the President under such circumstances may assemble the engineering

that the President under such circumstances may assemble the engineering committee, or a new one, in case the original body is not available, and direct them to revise the estimates of cost and time or completion of the work in accordance with the new facts concerning the physical character of work to be done. This pro-vision will work both ways, however, for if the borings or other data should be er-roneous in such a way that the cost of the work were really less, the engineering committee would be convened to reduce its estimates. It is understood, however, that this provision will not be taken ad-vantage of unless there be some very ma-terial change in the physical character of the work because of erroneous data, amount ing probably to some millions of dollars.

RAINES DEFENDS EXCISE LAW Debate With the Rev. Seward H. Russel on Local Option.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 7 .- The long heralded debate over local option between the Rev. Seward Hyde Russell, superintend ent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Senator Raines came off at Canandaigua Opera House this evening, and Long John made a strong defence of his excise legislation, and branded the attacks of the leaguers in the recent campaign as "the dirtiest ever seen in the State."

He did not deny that he was not in favor of the local option amendment to the Raines law as applied to cities and as promulgated by the league, but said that he always had and always would be opposed to any effort to weaken the law. He considered the

local option features of the Tully-Wain-wright law pernicious and deleterious to the excise laws of the State.

The Rev. Mr. Russell reiterated previous charges of bad faith and antagonism of Raines to the league's effort to secure local

option legislation.
Senator Raines showed by official state ments that the mistakes of the leaguers in preparing their measures were as much to plame as any factor. In summing up the Senator gave facts and figures as against generalities adduced by the leaguers, and demonstrated how prone people are to pick flaws, even though they have no better wares to offer. The Senator's audience was in sympathy with him throughout.

In the concluding twenty minutes of rebuttal the Rev. Mr. Russell acknowledged regret for harsh words uttered in the campaign, but with tears in his eyes and with trembling voice declared that he was fighting for moral regeneration and not ersonal profit, and that he would continue he campaign for local option.

inion Men Burn Man Who Would Not Join. NORBISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 7.-Because he efused to join their union Wladyslof Marzok, a Polander, was held before a gas blower at the Alan Wood Iron and Stee Works to-day and only prevented his sight Being destroyed by wrenching loose his arms and protecting his eyes with his hands. His face and hands were badly burned.

TARIFF COMMISSION BUSY. Protests Filed by Our Meat Exporters and by German Merchants.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin. Dec. 7.-The tariff commissioners are making quick and satisfactory progress After some delay, owing to the uncertainty as to whether the commissioners were en powered to enter into close relations with other than strictly official bodies, it was decided to hear complaints and wishes from all sides.

Consequently the commission proceeded first to dispose of cases submitted by firms having permanent offices in Germany In this connection it took the complaints of those interested in the importation of American meats. Perhaps the most of these were submitted by the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin.

The commission is at present engaged n hearing complaints and suggestions from German exporters. The representations in this respect come chiefly through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the whole there is an enormous mass of representations to be dealt with.

Consul-General Mason, contrary to the reports in the German papers, was not appointed adviser to the commissioners, but s on an equal footing with them. The telegraphed instructions to him from Secretary of State Root read:

"You are appointed a member of the ariff commission in addition to Messrs North, Gerry and Stone, with equivalent

authority." As already cabled to THE SUN, Mr. Mason's appointment was due to the strong desire and personal suggestion of the commi

PRESIDENT GREETS DELEGATES Delivers an Address to the Members of the Waterways Convention.

before it left America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- President Roose velt this afternoon received three delegations by appointment at the White House. The largest were the delegates to the Waterways convention, now being held in Washington. The high school teachers of Maryland and the Rochester Bowling Club, of which Mr. Roosevelt was made an honorary member when he was Governor of New York, were also received. Before shaking hands with the delegates to the Waterways convention the President addressed them as follows

GENTLEMEN: It is a very real pleasure to greet so distinguished a body of men who ave come to this great city, the capital of the nation, in connection with a measure of he utmost consequence to the nation as a whole. I have come to feel a growing sense of the importance of establishing a far reaching, coherent plan for the general improvement of the waterways of the country. I was first led to consideration of that plan considering another plan for the use of the water, not in connection with water-ways, but in connection with preparing the land at the head of the river to produce the harvests that later in part should be carried on the rivers lower down-that is, in connection with the irrigation policy, in which so strongly believe as vital to the welfare of the Rocky Mountain and adjacent States.

Just as I feel that the national Governent should concern itself with utilizatio where the country is dry, so I feel that the national Government should concern itself with the proper control and utilization of the water lower down in the rivers where they are fitted to be the great arteries of communimy attention but recently how much we suffer at present because of the inadequate transportation facilities of the railways for moving the great grain crops and cattle crop of this country. We need and must have further facilities for transportatio and, as has been well pointed out, one of the effective methods of affecting railway rate is to provide for a proper system of water

It would not be possible for me to enter nto any discussion of the details of your plan until I have spoken with some of the leaders of the two houses of Congress. I shall consult with them at once, and trust bat something definite and effective can be done along the lines that you mention. You understand, gentlemen, I could not offhand mmit myself to the details of any policy vithout taking into consideration what the feeling of the coordinate branch would be, and I must be guided largely by their views. am sure that you will find there the genuine patriotic purposes to do what is best for the

NEW MOVE TO SAVE DEUEL. His Attorney Argues That Only the Legis lature Can Remove Him.

Martin W. Littleton appeared yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as counsel for Justice Deuel of Special Sessions, against whom proceedings to remove him from office are pending. Mr. Littleton argued in behalf of a motion to vacate the order made by the court some months ago appointing ex-Judge Martin Stover as referee to take testimony and eport on the charges made against Deuel. Mr. Littleton submitted a brief to the effect that under the State Constitution a

Justice of Special Sessions can only be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor and by a two-thirds ote of the Senate. Mr. Littleton's point was that it is provided by the Constitution of the State that a Justice in a court of record inferior to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals can only be removed in this way. The Appellate Division only has power to remove Judges sitting in courts that are not of record.

By the laws of 1895 reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions and abolishing the police courts the Court of Special Sessions became, Mr. Littleton says, a court of record, and therefore Justice Deuel cannot e removed except by the Senate. Howard Gans, representing the petitioners who filed the charges, submitted a brief

in reply which says that if the Appellate Division upholds Mr. Littleton's contention it will in the future be impossible to remove all any Justice of Special Sessions any Magistrate.
Mr. Gans declared that through an error

in transcribing one of the laws of 1895 the word "not" was left out in the phrase "not of record," and it is this accidental omission which forms the basis of Mr. ittleton's application.

The court reserved decision

French Railroad Bridge Collapses. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS. Dec. 7.-A bridge near Avignon collapsed to-day while the Oriental express was passing over it. The restaurant car was demolished and four Englishmen who were on their way to Bombay were terribly To-day

To-day

Christmas Mumber

# The Evening Post

IT WILL CONTAIN AN EXTENSIVE LITER-ARY SUPPLEMENT AND AMONG OTHERS THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL FEATURES:

## Features of the Holidays

Christmas toys and trees for the young folk. The womas on the oceans and in foreign countries.

## Flowers Possibilities of the window

The Winter

garden when the snow lies thick outside.

## From the **Filipinos**

More of Dr. D. J. Doherty's interesting articles about his observations in Uncle Sam's Oriental possessions.

## Hew York at Christmas

Many of the city's activities are affected by the Yuletide. The stores, the railroads, the post office, the streets.

## Reminiscences of Acadía

Talks with descendants of early French settlers in the country of Evangeline.

## The Mission of Japan

Interviews with the Premier and other ministers, furnished in English by an up-todate Japanese press associa-tion in Tokio.

A Real Christmas Story

By LAWRENCE PERRY

An Unusual Christmas Number OUT TO-DAY

For Sale by all Newsdealers

### SUBWAY ROUTES APPROVED.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AUTHORIZES BIDS ON NEW LINES.

Provision Made for Building Important Parts of the Tri-Borough Route if a Ridder Isn't Found for the Entire Line -Seven New Routes Are Authorized. The Board of Estimate formally approved

vesterday of the following new subway routes and authorized the Rapid Transit Commission to advertise for bids for their construction and operation: Seventh and Eighth avenue routes.

2. Lexington avenue route. Jerome avenue subway. 5. Fourth avenue and Bensonhurst route, 6. The so-called triborough route, south of 138th street, including in addition to the

Third avenue route the Manhattan Bridge route, part of route 9-C, and route 11-E 1, n Brooklyn, and routes 11-A, 11-B and 11-F of the Bensonburst route.

7. West Farms and White Plains route. The tri-borough route is the one recom mended by Borough President Coler of Brooklyn, and has been laid out to provide a continuous line beginning in the Bronx, running through Manhattan and Brooklyn, to Coney Island. At yesterday's meeting Comptroller Metz and Mr. Coler sought to

n its entirety.

This, however, the majority refused to assent to for the reason that it no bids were received for the tri-borough route it would mean a serious setback to the schemes a Third avenue line in Manhattan and the Fourth avenue line in Brooklyn. order to evade this contingency the board provided for alternate bids, one for the triborough line and the other for the lines which would not be necessary if the triborough route should he bid for and built. Mr. Coler assured the board that there would be a bidder for the interborough The application of the Atlantic Telephone

The application of the Atlantic Telephone Company for a franchise to operate an independent telephone system, and the offer of the New York Telephone Company to make advantageous terms with the city for an exclusive right to the territory came before the Board of Estimate yesterday.

John G. Carlisle, counsel for the Atlantic Telephone Company, informed the Mayor before the meeting that the acceptance of the New York company's proposition would the New York company's proposition would establish a monopoly and would be a violation of the State law. Mayor McClellan said he believed Mr. Carlisle's contention should receive the serious consideration of the board, and he thought the wisest course was to refer the point to the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor's suggestion was

LABOR LAW BAD.

Appenate Division Rules Against Claus Regarding Night Work by Women.

In affirming the discharge in Special sessions, of David L. Williams who has a factory at 437 Eleventh avenue, the \* pellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the labor law, relating to factories, has "a constitutional nfirmity" in section 77, referring to the employment of minors.

Williams was charged with keeping women at work in his factory till 10 o'clock at night. Section 77 provides that no minor under 18 years of age shall work before 6 in the morning or after 9 at night, and that no female of any age shall work in a factory between 9 at night and 6 in the morning. Justice Olmsted, in Special Session. wrote an exhaustive opinion holding the portion relating to females to be unconstitutional, and his

opinion is adopted by the Appellate Division with some additions.

Justice Scott, writing the opinion of the

Justice Scott, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says:

"The provision under examination is aimed solely against work at night, without regard to the length of time during which work is performed, or the conditions under which it is carried on; and in order to sustain the reasonableness of the provision we must find that, owing to some physical or nervous difference, it is more physical or nervous difference, it is more harmful for a woman to work at night than for a man to do so, for, concededly, the



ONSLAUGHT ON KING LEOPOLD.

alist Belgian Deputy of Congo Shame -Rival of Trust Manipulators.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The Congo debate
was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The feature of the proceedings was a powerful speech by M. Van der Velde, the Socialist leader, who denounced King Leopold in a manner which was all the more effective because the speaker recognized the difficulties of the Congo question, Belgium's sacrifices therefor, and her liabili-

He described the King as the rival and partner of the great manipulators of American trusts. His will had become supreme even over the Chamber's debates. His influence had taken the direction embodied in Guizot's words, "Enrich yourselves; business is business," but he had disdained the moral and intellectual domain. Serfdom had been imposed on the natives by the absolutism of one man, who exploited the Congo for his personal benefit or the benefit of the founders of

the Free State. It was grievous to see Belgium rendered responsible for deeds which revolted the world's conscience. The status quo could not be maintained. It was a choice between severance and annexation. He hoped that some day colonizing Belgium would cause to be forgotten the shame, misery and crimes of the Congo of Leopold III.

WOOSTER'S VARIED ACTIVITIES. "Town Topies" Man Is Broke, but Has Many Interests.

Creditors of Moses Ellis Wooster of Foun Toxics notoriety, who is now bankrupt, are trying to recover \$10,526 which they allege Wooster owes them for goods of various kinds. Wooster testified yesterday afternoon in a hearing before Referes Nathaniel S. Smith at 68 William street.

Wooster's memory appeared to be bad, and ex-Senator Wray, who was examining him, had a hard time finding out what he had done with his money. His wife was now paying his expenses, he said. He had given her sums of money in the past three years; he couldn't remember exactly when or how much. He admitted that in moving from house to house here he had left bills

In an effort to refresh his memory Referee Smith ordered him to produce his books yesterday afternoon. Wooster brought the stubs of a checkbook, but there wasn't much information gleaned from them Wooster has testified that among the enterprises to which he devoted his talents were the "American Artists' Forum," "The Prismatic Electric Light Company" and 'The Society Editors' Association." He tried to sell pictures with his art company, the pictures being furnished by a pawn-

broker named Berger. He organized "The Prismatic Electric

Light Company" and capitalized it at \$200.000, using a few hundred dollars real money. An application for a patent, "based on an improvement on somebody else's idea," he put in for the rest of the stock.

He owned the "Society Editors' Association," he said, and for the book called "America's Smart Set" he got subscriptions for forty-eight books at \$250 aplece, and for thirty-two books at \$250 aplece, and for thirty-two books at \$200 aplece. and for thirty-two books at \$500 apiece, and for thirty-two books at \$500 apiece, \$38,000 in all. The money had gone, he maid carelessly in living expenses. District said carelessly, in living expenses. District Attorney Jerome put the "Society Editors" Association" out of business after having Agent Ahle arrested and seizing the interesting books of the concern.

The hearing will be continued next Monday

